

MAILED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.
The term of the DAILY GAZETTE is as follows, CASE
IN ADVANCE:
THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$7.00;
TWO MONTHS, \$6.00;
ONE YEAR, \$5.00;
THREE MONTHS, \$3.00;
TWO MONTHS, \$2.00;
ONE MONTH, \$1.50;
W. O. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The Telegraph Disabled.

We are without our usual telegraph dispatches to-day, in consequence of the wires being down.

The storm of sleet for the last twenty-four hours has prostrated the wires in all directions. Between here and Milton there are some half dozen breaks and several poles down.

Between Janesville and Clinton there are two or three breaks. The La Crosse and Milwaukee, Milwaukee and Waterford, and Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien lines are more or less injured. As energetic efforts are being made to repair the several lines, we are confident they will be "OK" by five or six o'clock this evening.

STATE NEWS.

The Beloit Journal says Rev. Mr. Humphrey has resigned the pastorate of the 1st Congregational Church in that city. His health is the cause. He will fill the pulpit until the first of March.

The farmers trading at Beloit are refusing to take the thousand and one specimens of Eastern money which are tendered them in payment for their produce. The Journal thinks they are sensible.

The Mausumee Star says that a portion of Co. K, 6th Regiment, at home on furlough, monopolize all the sloths, horses, and girls, while the stay-at-homes are compelled to stand by on the sidewalk.

A sailor named McHenry, went into the saloon of one of Depero, on the 21st inst., threatening to kill him. A man named Edward Forrestal, who interfered to prevent violence to the saloon-keeper, was struck on the head with an ax-blade, knocked down and beaten by McHenry, until his skull was fractured in several places. His life is despaired of. The rowdy is in jail.

Mr. Bernard O'regan of Green Bay, had an arm broken broken by a careless driver driving on to him while walking in the street.

The Green Bay Advocate says: On Thursday evening last, a daughter of Mr. Leclerc, of this city, who should judge about 9 or 10 years old, was severely burned by kerosene oil, in the following manner: A lighted lamp was knocked over and broken, the oil running upon the head of this little girl, and down her arms, back and breast, and immediately ignited. Water was thrown upon her which seemed to have little effect, and an attempt made to smother the flames still less. The fire was finally extinguished by throwing pans of milk upon it. She is terribly burned, but will recover.

The new city, at Sand Point, at the mouth of Little Bay du Noquet, the present terminus of the Peninsular Railroad, is to be called Escanaba. The sprung or broken name has been decided upon as we have written it, and postmasters and others will please leave out the w or u hereafter. Spell it simply Escanaba.

A boiler shop and foundry is one of the improvements of Green Bay. The veterans of the 11th Wisconsin, belonging in La Crosse were entertained by citizens on their arrival there last Wednesday.

The Delavan Republican boasts the largest pump manufacturer in the State at that place.

The citizens of Platteville gave all soldiers and honorably discharged men of Grant county, a free entertainment at that place on Tuesday last.

The Beaver Dam Citizen says: Two girls and one boy have died out of Mr. T. Sutherland's family in Burnett, from erysipelas, caused by bad vaccine. And another child and himself and wife are very sick with the same disease, and are not expected to live.

One of the children was buried last Thursday, one Sunday, and one Tuesday of this week; all three of them dying inside of a week.

The Sheboygan Times says that the small pox is prevailing to a frightful extent in the town of Holland in that county. Over 200 cases have occurred.

A revival is in progress in the Methodist churches of Besser Dam.

The saloon of John Horan, of Eau Claire, was recently destroyed by fire.

SORCHUM.—The February number of the Wisconsin Farmer, contains three well written articles upon sorghum-raising, by Messrs. D. J. Powers and O. S. Willey, both of Madison, and O. P. Dow of Palmyra. The subject is deservedly claiming, and receiving a good deal of attention from all enlightened farmers in the Northwestern States. As we have before noticed there is to be a State Sorghum Convention at Madison, next Wednesday and Thursday, at which we hope Rock County will be fully represented.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON, in a recent speech at Nashville said, that slavery was dead, and all that was necessary to do now was to prepare for the funeral. He advises slaveholders to hire their work done, as slaves are not worth 25 cents a dozen.

LONGSTRETT, not relishing the circulation of the President's Amnesty Proclamation among his troops, has written a letter of protest to Gen. Foster, who replies to the rebel General, and sends him two copies of the obnoxious document for distribution among his soldiers.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—A Convention has been called at Platteville, Grant county, on the 23d of February, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge in the place of Judge Cothron, whose term of office soon expires.

A LARGE HAUL.—W. W. Treadwell, Cashier of the People's Bank of Hudson, Mich., absconded on Thursday morning last with \$75,000 of the bank funds. Notwithstanding immediate pursuit was made, he effected his escape into Canada.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

NUMBER 276.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1864.—Indications that the next battle will occur in the vicinity of Knoxville, accumulate. We yesterday conversed with several well informed parties—two of them East Tennessee refugees, and all the witnesses concur in the statement that every train from N. Virginia comes loaded with troops from Lee's army, and that these legions are immediately added to the force now under Longstreet. It is even believed by many, that Lee himself, seeing the absolute necessity, for the re-occupation of East Tennessee, will leave his old command—or what will remain of it—and take charge of the campaign in the region of Knoxville. Ho and Jeff Davis argue this way: if East Tennessee is not repressed, Richmond must be abandoned; if in reinforcing Longstreet's army, the Capital is lost, it may be required, provided the assault on Grant is successful, and that these legions are immediately added to the force now under Longstreet.

Davis' command were not engaged, and the rebel loss is 22 killed and wounded.

The object of the reconnaissance being accom- plished, after driving in the pickets of the enemy, we returned.

There has been a disappearance, from the front, either to East Tennessee or Mobile.

Janesville Weekly Gazette.

TERMS PER YEAR, \$2.00.

AFTER FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

This edition of the GAZETTE is one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the master published in the Daily, to call in making it up, we are enabled to furnish a paper of surprising excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the market, and make the paper a complete reflex of County, State and general news.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

FIVE MILES NORTH OF TURNER HILL, Jan. 29, 1864.—General Holmes with General Lewis moved out here yesterday on a reconnaissance. The 20th Kentucky and the 4th Michigan mounted force, who last night found the rebel advance pickets near this point, drove them in and took a company of Grisby's Kentucky cavalry brigade, driving it to Turner Hill. Our forces then retreated to draw the rebels out, but night came on and the rebels retreated.

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FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—From North Carolina papers we gather the following:

The Raleigh Standard says: Gov. Vance has tendered the seat in the Confederate Senate, made vacant by Mr. Davis, to Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Raleigh Standard says: The stars and stripes were toasted at a supper given on Christmas eve in that city, at which Holden of the Standard, Ponson, of the Progress, and Governor Vance, were present. Petersburg, late of the Raleigh Register comments sarcastically upon such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26, via Cairo, Jan. 27.—The train on the Corinth Railroad was fired by guerrillas last night, two miles this side of Pocahontas, and the engineer, named Anderson, killed. Several shots were fired, but no one else was injured. The number of the guerrillas is not known.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 23.—The following dispatch from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday at Richmond:

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 23.—Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures during the recent retreat of the Union army are 8,000 head of cattle, 560 wagons, 200 boats laden with tobacco and several hundred barrels of flour.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Two Copies of the Congressional Globe for the year 1862, with an Appendix. They are nicely bound, and are very desirable to any one who may want such books. They may be seen at Sutherland's Bookstore. Jan. 29/63.

BOARD—for a Lady and Gentleman. A Lady and Gentleman, or single Gentleman, can be accommodated with a room at the corner of Jackson and Pleasant streets. Room large and comfortable, but persons occupying them will be expected to furnish them. Jan. 29/63.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

CONRAD & VANKIRK,

situated in Conrad's second door back or the American House, Main street. We shall keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods usually found in

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY!

Our stock of TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, NAILS, and other staples, were all bought one year ago in New York, so we can make it an object to sell them at a profit. We are stock before anything else, as we are not to buy in bulk, anything in our line, for we are principally for cash, and at the head of the market. Jan. 29/63.

GIVE US A CALL!

We keep the best quality of flour by the barrel or sack, and sell at mill prices. All

Goods Delivered to Any Part of the City free of charge. We shall always pay the highest market price for all kinds of merchantable produce that farmers may bring in.

Hoping our efforts to please our patrons will prove availing. We remain respectfully yours, WM. T. VANKIRK. Jan. 29/63.

THE BIG MILL. ALL RIGHT!

The subscribers having leased the Big Mill, would be glad to see all our old customers and as many new ones as would

FROM THE SOUTH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 27.—Richmond papers have the following:

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature denying the rights of the Confederate government to forfeit the sequestered or confiscated estates of aliens enemies in Virginia.

DALTON, Ga., Jan. 23.—Forrest is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at LaGrange, Collierville and Germantown. There is a large force in East Tennessee ready to join him.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday has a synopsis of the Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury report, in response to a resolution of the Senate.

The funded debt is \$270,200,000; call certificates, \$95,000,000; interest-bearing Treasury notes, \$102,000,000; upon interest-bearing Treasury notes, \$720,000,000; less the number of Treasury notes on hand, \$297,000,000.

SIX MONTHS in the Gold Region.

The Emigrant's Guide. Also

MAP OF IDAHO!

Just received at

GUIDE TO THE GOLD REGIONS,

Sutherland's.

BIG MILL.—To the Farmers of Rock county and vicinity—we will grind all kinds of coarse feed.

For Ten Cents Per Bag!

on and after this date: J. J. CLARK. Jan. 29/63.

APPLES BY THE BARREL.

from the Farmers of Rock County and vicinity; we will be supplied with promptness.

J. J. CLARK. SWF. Jan. 29/63.

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MAP OF IDAHO!

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Sutherland's.

BOARDS WANTED.

The subscriber can accommodate a few good boards at his residence in the rear of the Methodist Church on the west side of the river.

Max M. SHERWOOD. Jan. 29/63.

SHAWL—LOST.

Between this City and the Lower House, on Saturday evening, a French Wool Shawl, with a lace border, will be

reunited by laying it in this office.

DR. GARNER.

REMOVED—DR. HALE has removed his Threat and Law Institute to the Myers House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.

SWEET'S Inflatable Liniment.

For Sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main Street.

C. W. COLEMAN. Jan. 29/63.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

The Republican Candidate for the Presidency—A Copperhead View of the Situation.

The New York *World*, one of the ablest as well as the most malignant of the copperhead journals in the country, has a lengthy article in last Monday's issue in which it discusses the availability of several gentlemen now somewhat prominent as candidates for the Presidency before the National Republican Union Convention. Regarding Mr. Lincoln as the most popular of them all, it says that the efforts of the State Legislatures and Union Leagues to bring him out thus early must "react powerfully against him if his Republican competitors had any approach to equality of strength as compared with each other." In that case, their common interest in his defeat would lead to a combination to put a common stumbling-block out of the way, and give an open field to the other candidates. But as the case stands, to defeat Lincoln would be simply to nominate Chase; it is only the adherents of Chase, therefore, that have any interest in thwarting him. The impossibility of forming a combination against him makes Mr. Lincoln a very strong candidate; but the present demonstrations in his favor should not be counted for more than they are worth. This concerted movement of the legislatures and the loyal leagues does not render him independent of the nomination of the national convention; they only increase his chances of getting it. If the convention were to be called in March or April, Mr. Lincoln would be irresistible; if it is deferred till June, it may turn out that he has deployed his forces too soon, and put them upon so long a march that they will have spent their strength before they reach the field of battle.

The *World* thinks the sooner the Convention is held the better for Mr. Lincoln.

Next to Mr. Lincoln sits down Chase as the most formidable candidate but he has no chance except as a convention candidate. Being a member of the cabinet, he could not, in honor run against his official chief; certainly not if the regular convention had put that chief in nomination. The utmost that the propertaries of his position allow him to do, is to try to carry the convention. Failing in that, he will be compelled to support his successful competitor. Mr. Chase will go into the convention with many drawbacks.

The republicans count a great deal on the army vote; but Chase is notoriously unpopular with the soldiers on account of his notorious tardiness in supplying money to pay them. He has powerful and indefatigable personal enemies in his own party. The most vigorous of these is General Cameron, whose motives in joining the present Lincoln movement are well understood.

ment to pay off old scores against Chase. No man in the Republican party, has more energy of character, and there are in that party but one or two more skillful managers. Those one or two are not against him. No man will go to greater length than he to compass his ends. With so much opposition to baffle, and with little but his abolitionism to stand upon, Chase is just now at a discount. But still he is almost the only hope of the Republican party as against the Republican Ins. The thirst for public plunder may work wonders for him yet.

As for Fremont, the *World* regards his chances as worthless as a convention candidate, inasmuch as all the other party chiefs have long had a common interest in his political death and burial. But it suggests that he has the natural elements of a strong and magnetic personal popularity, as is proved by his brilliant presidential campaign in '60, and by the fact that despite all the efforts of Mr. Lincoln, to dwarf him, he has a devoted personal following. He is the only one of the Republican candidates who would have the moral audacity to run independent of a regular nomination. Against Chase as the regular nominee he would have no motive to run; but as against Lincoln, he would have the advantage of some military qualities, and the sincere and hearty enthusiasm of the ultra radicals. In general character Fremont contrasts favorably with Lincoln in two respects: fearless promptitude of decision against Lincoln's timid vacillation, and intellectual and social-cultivation against Lincoln's uncouthness—the former helping him with the multitude, who always do homage to boldness; the latter helping him with the cultivated classes, who are scandalized by lack of dignity in an exalted station. Fremont's adherents regard him as a great popular idol; who because he is a popular idol has been made the victim of jealousy and injustice.

It says neither Barber nor Banks can run except as a convention candidate, and their only chance, even in that relation, lies in the remote possibility of the convention getting into a dead-lock between Chase and Lincoln. In that contingency the Lincoln faction might be willing to compromise on Banks, and the Chase faction on Butler.

Such is the copperhead view of the situation which we print for general information as we do any other rebel extracts. It will readily be seen that Mr. Lincoln is the very last man whom the opposition wish to see nominated, and in that respect they undoubtedly evince great wisdom.

Mr. Lincoln cannot be beaten if nominated, and the intimation of the *World* that Fremont might be induced to take the field against him, is one of those wild hallucinations that sometimes result from the unnatural vagaries of the imagination.

THE JUPITERSHIP IN THE NORTH EAST CHURCH. We understand that the names of Judge Collins, formerly of this city, Mr. Myers of Appleton, and Judge Whisham of Oshkosh are mentioned as suitable persons to receive the appointment as Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Judge Wheeler.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence.

MADISON, January 23, 1864.

The memoir of Mr. Walworth's that I spoke of the other day, praying for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and urging Mr. Lincoln to call for nine months' troops to take Virginia if not Richmond, was again brought to the attention of the Assembly this morning. It had been referred to a select committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Walworth, Hubbell and Abrams, but as they could not agree, they all made separate reports. Walworth's report urged its adoption. Hubbell submitted a report commanding the patriotic spirit of the resolution, but expressing the opinion that the subject had better be left to the judgment and discretion of the President of the United States.

Mr. Abrams submitted a very long report against the memorial, criticizing that document very severely from a copperhead stand-point. It was intended to be a very ready and original document, but fell far short of the mark.

Mr. Burton presented the report of the Surveyor General of Lumber District No. 2, (Black River.) The amount of lumber got out in that district during the past year was: logs, 15,000,000 feet; sawed lumber, 8,500,000; shingles, 12,000,000. Bills were introduced by Mr. Oshorn, to change the name of Elihu Elizabeth Darling. By Mr. McNitt, to legalize the proceedings of a special town meeting in Leeds. By Mr. Bachelder, to legalize proceedings of a town meeting in Thoresa, Dodge county. By Mr. Sanborn to legalize a special tax in Springfield. By Mr. Boutin, to repeal chapter 113 of laws of 1863, in regard to application of 5 per cent. fees on delinquent taxes in Keweenaw county. By Mr. Pound, to amend act of 1861, regulating traffic in logs, by dividing lumber district No. 3. By Mr. Hubbell, to authorize the city of Watertown to provide bounties for volunteers. By Mr. Webb, relative to subpoenas issued by justices of the peace. By Mr. Mowitt, to amend subdivision 14 of section 3, of laws of 1863, in regard to assessment and collection of taxes.

Messrs. Hildebrandt, Caswell and Cole were appointed a committee to look into the mileage question, and report if anybody had overdrawn, or whether any one had not drawn enough mileage, (which is not likely.)

Some time was spent in committee of the whole on the general file, with Jones, of Dodge, in the chair.

Mr. Roundy's resolution for information in regard to the number of agents in the service of the State now with the army, was adopted.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

To appropriate to Henry Cordier, State Prison Commissioner, \$5,000.

To empower the county of Milwaukee to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

Calumet to aid in the construction of the Oshkosh and Wausau railroad; to authorize the town of Waupaca to aid in the same purpose.

To provide for the purchase of 200 copies of Webster's dictionary.

To legalize a special town meeting in Mazomanie.

To amend the charter of the village of Elkhorn.

To provide for summoning and empanelling juries in Door county.

To authorize the town of Oxford to raise money for plying bounties by tax.

To legalize the tax certificates in the counties of Marquette and Green Lake.

The Assembly resolutions introduced by General Starks, of which I wrote you at some length on yesterday, came up in the Senate in their regular order. A division was called for by Senator Wilson and the first resolution of the series adopted—26 to 5. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That as the Senate concurring, That as our country, and the very existence of the best government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion the world has ever seen, believing as we do, that the only hope of saving the country and preserving the government, is in the power of the sword—we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any compromise, intervention, mediation, or proposition for peace, from any source whatever, so long as rebels are found in arms against the Government, and we ignore all party lines, names and issues, and recognize but two parties, patriots and traitors.

The second resolution was adopted—29 to 2, Frost and Clark. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the government in crushing the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

The third resolution was adopted unanimously, to wit:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our army and navy for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of our country and principles dear to every patriotic heart.

The fourth resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, a statesman of liberal and enlarged views, great ability, and unswerving integrity, and one who, if nominated by a National Union Convention for re-election to the office of President, will receive the unanimous support of the Union voters of Wisconsin.

To this Senator Bowman moved to amend by striking out all after the word "integrity," and inserting as follows: "and if the wishes of the people of Wisconsin are complied with by the National Union Convention that assembles to nominate candidates for the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln will again be nominated"—adopted, 19 to 11.

Senator Frost moved a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Abraham Lincoln the most conspicuous failure recorded in history.

Ayes—Senators Clark, Earnest, Ellis,

Frost, Thomas, and Thorpe—6 to 25.

The resolution as amended was concurred in—20 to 11.

It will be seen that the amendment of Senator Bowman puts the resolution back in nearly every language of the original resolution; before its amendment by Mr. Richardson.

The weather is very pleasant and our sleighing has gone south. A. M. T.

A Stroll Through the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

Editors Gazette.—That magnificent structure, yonder on the hill, whose lofty domes towers high over the tallest city spires, is the national capitol. It is an object of great interest, and should be visited by every stranger who visits Washington. The corner stone was laid by General Washington on the 18th of September 1793. History tells us that the ceremonies (which were Masonic) were of the most imposing character. The length of the building is 745 feet 8 inches, with an average width of 290 feet, and covers an area of over four acres. The building is surmounted by a lofty dome of cast iron, whose interior diameter is 96 feet, and which rises 300 feet above the ground, the pinnacle of which is crowned by a colossal statue in bronze, representing the Goddess of Liberty. The capital grounds include about thirty acres of land, enclosed by a high wrought iron fence. The huge iron gates through which members and visitors pass on entering the grounds, are guarded by vigilant sentinels, to see that nothing improper passes through. The grounds are all that could be desired. Those on the west side of the building gradually slope towards the principal part of the city, and are adorned with a great variety of trees whose branches interlock each other across the walks, cast a grateful shade all around, and thus invite visitors, who find this in summer one of the most delightful resorts in the city. Miniature flower gardens interspersed here and there, fountains of pure water, jetting their sparkling drops in the sunlight, lounge and rustic seats stationed at convenient distances, add to the attractions and the luxuries of the locality. But as I did not design to give a lengthy or minute description of this edifice or its surroundings, we will pass on up the main walk to the west entrance, and thence to the great rotunda, the centre of the main building and directly under the great dome. Here is a circular room, 90 feet in diameter. It is divided into eight panels, between which are four bas reliefs of historical subjects, representing the preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas, Landing of the Pilgrims, capture of Daniel Boone and the Indians, and Penn's Treaty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL!

Dr. B. F. PENNISON, has removed his Dental Room to the new block of Jenkins & Dickey, first floor over the shop of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. SMITH, sole manufacturer of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. B. WILSON, Jenerville, Wis.

NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.

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THE TAX ON WHISKY.—The whiskey men are becoming desperate over the passage of the bill in the House increasing the tax on that article. The dealers pronounce it an expost facto law, and declare their intention to contest it in the Courts if it passes the Senate in the present shape. One New York firm, which last year paid over \$500,000 taxes on the article, and the largest dealers in the West, besides innumerable smaller dealers from different parts of the country, are here sworn to defeat its passage through the Senate.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands, to a nearly satiny texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMUS BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

War makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four Cents a pound by using your kitchen greases.

CAUTION.—As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the *Patented* article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.

PITTSBURGH—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.

noydray2daw3

RICE, GAUL & RICE.

SAQUES & CIRCULARS.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

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The New York *World*, one of the ablest as well as the most malignant of the copperhead journals in the country, has a lengthy article in last Monday's issue in which it discusses the availability of several gentlemen now somewhat prominent as candidates for the Presidency before the National Republican Union Convention. Regarding Mr. Lincoln as the most popular of them all, it says that the efforts of the State Legislatures and Union Leagues to bring him out thus early must "react powerfully against him if his Republican competitors had any approach to equality of strength as compared with each other. In that case, their common interest in his defeat would lead to a combination to put a common stumbling-block out of the way, and give an open field to the other candidates. But as the case stands, to defeat Lincoln would be simply to nominate Chase; it is only the adherents of Chase, therefore, that have any interest in thwarting him. The impossibility of forming a combination against him makes Mr. Lincoln a very strong candidate; but the present demonstrations in his favor should not be counted for more than they are worth. This concerted movement of the legislatures and the loyal leagues does not render him independent of the nomination of the national convention; they only increase his chances of getting it. If the convention were to be called in March or April, Mr. Lincoln would be irresistible; if it is deferred till June, it may turn out that he has deployed his forces too soon, and put them upon so long a march that they will have spent their strength before they reach the field of battle.

The *World* thinks the sooner the Convention is held the better for Mr. Lincoln.

Next to Mr. Lincoln it sets down Chase as the most formidable candidate but he has no chance except as a convention candidate. Being a member of the cabinet, he could not, in honor run against his official chief; certainly not if the regular convention of the party had put that chief in nomination. The utmost that the proprietors of his position allow him to do is to try to carry the convention. Failing in that, he will be compelled to support his successful competitor. Mr. Chase will go into the convention with many drawbacks. The republicans count a great deal on the army vote; but Chase is notoriously unpopular with the soldiers on account of his vexatious tardiness in supplying money to pay them. He has powerful and indefatigable personal enemies in his own party. The most vigorous of these is General Cameron, whose motives in joining the present Lincoln movement are well-understood.

ment to pay off old scores against Chase. No man in the Republican party, has more energy of character, and there are in that party but one or two more skillful managers. Those one or two are not against him. No man will go to greater length than he to compass his ends. With so much opposition to breast, and with little but his abolitionism to stand upon, Chase is just now at a discount. But still he is almost the only hope of the Republican Out as against the Republican Ins. The thirst for public plunder may work wonders for him yet.

As for Fremont, the *World* regards his chances as worthless as a convention candidate, inasmuch as all the other party chiefs have long had a common interest in his political doom and burial. But it suggests that he has the natural elements of a strong and magnetic personal popularity, as is proved by his brilliant presidential campaign in '60, and by the fact that, despite all the efforts of Mr. Lincoln to dwarf him, he has devoted personal followers. He is the only one of the Republican candidates who would have the moral audacity to run independent of a regular nomination. Against Chase as the regular nominee he would have no motive to run; but as against Lincoln he would have the advantage of some military qualities, and the sincere and hearty enthusiasm of the ultra radicals. In general character Fremont contrasts favorably with Lincoln in two respects: fearless promptitude of decision against Lincoln's timid vacillation, and intellectual and social cultivation against Lincoln's uncomeliness—the former helping him with the multitude, who always do homage to boldness; the latter helping him with the cultivated classes, who are scandalized by lack of dignity in an exalted station. Fremont's adherents regard him as a great popular idol; who, because he is a popular idol has been made the victim of jealousy and injustice.

It says neither Butler nor Bancroft can run except as a convention candidate, and their only chance, even in that relation, lies in the remote possibility of the convention getting into a dead-lock between Chase and Lincoln. In that contingency the Lincoln faction might be willing to compromise on Banks, and the Chase faction on Butler.

Such is the copperhead view of the situation which we print for general information as we do any other rebel extracts. It will readily be seen that Mr. Lincoln is the very last man whom the opposition wish to see nominated, and in that respect they undoubtedly evince great wisdom. Mr. Lincoln cannot be beaten for nomination, and the inclination of the world that Fremont might be induced to take the field against him, is one of those wild hallucinations that sometimes result from the unnatural vagaries of the imagination.

—
S. F. FROST.

This Judge is to be the North East Circuit. We understand that the names of Judge Collins, formerly of this city, Mr. Myers of Appleton, and Judge Washburn of Oshkosh are mentioned as suitable persons to receive the appointment as Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Judge Wheeler.

FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence.

MADISON, January 28, 1864.

The memorial of Mr. Walworth's that I spoke of the other day, praying for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and urging Mr. Lincoln to call for nine months' troops to take Virginia if not Richmond, was again brought to the attention of the Assembly this morning. It had been referred to a select committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard and Abrams, but as they could not agree, they all made separate reports. Walworth's report urged its adoption. Hubbell submitted a report commanding the patriotic spirit of the resolution, but expressing the opinion that the subject had better be left to the judgment and discretion of the President of the United States.

Mr. Abrams submitted a very long report against the memorial, criticizing that document very severely from a copperhead stand point. It was intended to be a very neat and original document, but fell far short of the mark.

Mr. Burton presented the report of the Surveyor General of Lumber District No. 2 (Black River.) The amount of lumber got out in that district during the past year was: logs, 15,000,000 feet; sawed lumber, 8,500,000; shingles, 12,000,000.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Osborn, to change the name of Ella Elizabeth Darling. By Mr. McNitt, to legalize the proceedings of a special town meeting in Leeds.

By Mr. Bachelder, to legalize proceedings of a town meeting in Theresa, Dodge county.

By Mr. Sanborn, to legalize a special tax in Springfield. By Mr. Boutin, to repeal chapter 113 of laws of 1863, in regard to application of 5 per cent. fees on delinquent taxes in Keweenaw county.

By Mr. Pound, to amend act of 1861, regulating traffic in logs, by dividing lumber district No. 3.

By Mr. Hubbell, to authorize the city of Watertown to provide bounties for volunteers.

By Mr. Webb, relative to subpoenas issued by justices of the peace.

By Mr. McNitt, to amend subdivision 14 of section 3, of laws of 1863, in regard to assessment and collection of taxes.

Messrs. Hildbrandt, Caswell and Cole were appointed a committee to look into the mileage question, and report if anybody had overdriven, or whether any one had not drawn enough mileage, (which is not likely.)

Some time was spent in committee of the whole on the general file, with Jones, of Dodge, in the chair.

Mr. Roundy's resolution for information in regard to the number of agents in the service of the State now with the army, was adopted.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

To appropriate to Henry Coddier, State Prison Commissioner, \$5,000.

To empower the county of Milwaukee to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

Caledonia to aid in the construction of the Kohosh and Wausau railroad; to authorize the town of Waupaca to aid in the same purpose.

To provide for the purchase of 200 copies of Webster's dictionary.

To legalize a special town meeting in Mazomanie.

To amend the charter of the village of Elkhorn.

To provide for summoning and impaneling juries in Door county.

To authorize the town of Oxford to raise money for paying bounties by tax.

To legalize the tax certificates in the counties of Marquette and Green Lake.

The Assembly resolutions introduced by General Starks, of which I wrote you at some length on yesterday, came up in the Senate in their regular order. A division was called for by Senator Wilson and the first resolution of the series adopted—26 to 5. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, That as our country, and the very existence of the best government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion the world has ever seen, believing as we do, that the only hope of saving the country and preserving the government, is in the power of the sword—we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until the constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States, and to that end we oppose any *moderistic, intervention, mediation, or proposition* for peace, from any source whatever, so long as rebels are found in arms against the Government, and we ignore all party lines, names and issues, and recognize but two parties, patriots and traitors.

The second resolution was adopted—29 to 2. Frost and Clark. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the government in crushing the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment.

The third resolution was adopted unanimously, to wit:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our army and navy for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of our country and principles dear to every patriotic heart.

The fourth resolution reads us follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, a statesman of liberal and enlarged views, great ability, and unswerving integrity, and one who, if nominated by a National Union Convention for re-election to the office of President, will receive the unanimous support of the Union voters of Wisconsin.

To this Senator Bowman moved to amend by striking out all after the word "integrity," and inserting as follows: "and if the wishes of the people of Wisconsin are complied with by the National Union Convention that assembles to nominate candidates for the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln will again be nominated"—adopted, 19 to 11.

Senator Frost moved a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Abraham Lincoln, the most conspicuous failure recorded in history.

Ayes—Senators Clark, Ernest, Ellis, Frost, Thomas, and Thorpe—6 to 25.

The resolution as amended was concurred in—20 to 11.

It will be seen that the amendment of Senator Bowman puts the resolution back in very nearly the language of the original resolution, before its amendment by Mr. Richardson.

The weather is very pleasant and our sleighing has gone south. A. M. T.

A Stroll Through the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

Editors Gazette.—That magnificent structure, yonder on the hill, whose lofty dome towers high over the tallest city spires, is the national capitol. It is an object of great interest, and should be visited by every stranger who visits Washington. The corner stone was laid by General Washington on the 18th of September 1793. History tells us that the ceremonies (which were Masonic), were of the most imposing character. The length of the building is 445 feet 8 inches, with an average width of 290 feet, and covers an area of over four acres. The building is surmounted by a lofty dome of cast iron, whose interior diameter is 96 feet, and which rises 300 feet above the grounds, the pinnacles of which is crowned by a colossal statue in bronze, representing the Goddess of Liberty. The capitol grounds include about thirty acres of land, enclosed by a high wrought iron fence. The huge iron gates through which members and visitors pass on entering the grounds, are guarded by vigilant sentinels, to see that nothing improper passes through. The grounds are all that could be desired. Those on the west side of the building gradually slope towards the principal part of the city, and are adorned with a great variety of trees whose branches, interlocking each other across the walks, cast a grateful shade all around, and thus invite visitors, who find this in summer one of the most delightful resorts in the city. Miniature flower gardens interpersed here and there, fountains of pure water, jetting their sparkling drops in the sunlight, lounge and rustic seats stationed at convenient distances, add to the attractions and the luxuries of the locality. But as I did not design to give a lengthy or a minute description of this edifice or its surroundings, we will pass on up the main walk to the west entrance, and from thence to the great rotunda, the centre of the main building and directly under the great dome. Here is a circular room, 96 feet in diameter. It is divided into eight panels, between which are four reliefs of historical subjects, representing the preservation of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas, Landing of the Pilgrims, conflict between Daniel Boone and the Indians, and Penn's Treaty.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, King Co., N. Y.

Drapers and Fancy Goods Dealers,

DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS,</p

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

HERE IS MY HEART—SO GOOD
Here is my heart—my God, I give it Thee;
I heard Thee call and say,
“Not to Thee, my soul, but unto me”

“To me, to Thee, my soul, but unto me”
Here is love’s offering to my King,
Which in gladness I bring;

Here is my heart—

Here is my heart—surely the thought poor,
My God will not despise;

Vainly and long I sought to make it pure,

To meet Thee, O my God, in thine own way;

Oppressed by sin in Adam’s loins,

The stains of sin pollute it all—

My guilty heart!

Here is my heart—my heart so good before,
Now by Thy grace made more;

Not blushed and wearied, it can only pour

Its anguish at Thy foot;

It groans against the stain of sin,

It sighs without joy to win—

My musing heart!

Here is my heart—In Christ it abides and,

Never more it leaves;

It rests “Thou art my portion, O my friend!

Thy blood was my ransom,”

And in the Savior it was found;

What blessings are past and present—

By trusting heart.

Here is my heart—It trembles to draw near

The glory of Thy throne;

Give it the willing, ready servants wear,

Of right and wrong, to lay away;

And thou art wise, just, and true—

My waiting heart!

Religious Miscellany.

WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY.

To-day, “while it is called to-day,” is

really all the time there is. That which is called “yesterday,” is time no longer;

While it was called “to-day,” it was a reality;

it was here; it was ours to use, to

improve, to enjoy, to profit by; but since

we began to call it yesterday, it is ours no

longer—indeed, it is a fact no longer; it

is out of existence. All there was of it,

and all we could make of it, was “while it

was called to-day.” Yesterday—last week

—last year—these are but phrases deno-

ming periods that existed only while they

were “called to-day.”

There is no such thing as to-morrow, and

there will never be as a real entity, an ac-

tual matter of fact. “Boast not thyself

of to-morrow” for “to-morrow” does not

exist until it comes to be called “to-day.”

“To-morrow” is only a word—an expec-

tation—not a reality. When it comes in-

to being, it is “to-day,” and not at all

as to-morrow. Strive as we may to peer

into the future, we shall find nothing there;

for there is nothing until it comes; and

when it comes, and while it lasts, it is, it is

simply “while it is called to-day.”

But to-day, in character and value, is

what it is very largely as the result of the

departed and dead yesterday. They in

their succession, while they were “called

to-day,” were working out issues to give

shape and coloring to what should come

after them, and this present, actual to-day

bears the marks which they have left be-

hind. And so-to-morrow, when it becomes

to-day, shall be greatly shaped by the

mould which to-day is preparing for it.

Who does not know this? yet how few

seem to understand it!

The great art of life, then, is rightly to

estimate and well to improve to-day. To-

day is everything. “While it is called to-

day,” time and opportunity are here for

all that is required of us. But they wait

not—they liege not. To-day is fast dy-

ing into yesterday, and just ready to take

its place with the dead and buried past.

May the Great Teacher help us so to num-

ber our days that we may apply our hearts

to wisdom “while it is to-day.”

WINTER THOUGHTS.

Do a little good at a time, and all the

time. The Humanity is ordered to put on

a new robe. How is it to be done? Will

a mighty vestment drop from heaven, and

encircle the mighty ranges of her peaks?

No; millions of little maids of honor will

come down, and each one contributes some

little thread to wove the splendid robe.

And by every one doing the little comitted

to it, the giant mountain stands robed

in its celestial garments.

You organize a Sunday-school among

neglected children, and go every Sunday,

like a little snow-flake, to add present in-

terest to past. Keep on; that is the way

Himayala gets its robe.

No good is lost. Stop not to count your

converses, to weigh the results of your lab-

ors; but keep on, like the gentle snow-

flake after flake, without noise or parado-

pe. Parent, teacher, preacher, patriot, work

on!

Fleeting as the snow beneath the sun-

beam are all the enjoyment and gratifi-

cations which do not arise from the in-

fluence of religion, the exercise of the mind,

and the feelings of the heart; if we culti-

vate these, we shall be enabled to enjoy a

portion of that felicity which endures for-

ever—the sure reward of virtue and a well-

spent life.

THE SINNERS’S SECURITY.

Suppose a traveler in a stormy night

should take up his lodging in some cave

in the woods, where there is nothing but

serpents and adders and other such venom-

ous creatures, he, because he sees them

not, sleeps as soundly as if he were at

home in his own bed; but when the morn-

ing comes and he sees what companions

are about him, he uses all the means pos-

sible and makes all the haste he can to

get away. In the same case is every in-

temperate sinner—wrest with as many sor-

rows as he has sins, though he cannot see

them and therefore fears them not, but sleeps

as soundly as if he were in Sol-

omon’s bed, above which was a guard of

thousand thousand of the valiant of Israel.

But when it shall once please God to open

his eyes, then he sees the dangerous con-

dition of his estate, and labors to get out

of it as fast as he can.

THE WORK IN THE ARMY.

We receive constant hints of the most

cheering and wonderful works among the

soldiers, but without particulars, and we

notice the same in our contemporaries. A

writer in Zion’s Advocate says: “I have

just returned from my tour in the Army of

the Potomac. I have not only seen the

army and the dreadful calamities of

war, but I have seen the salvation of God,

in the most wonderful manner. For weeks

I was put in charge of the most powerful

work of genius I ever witnessed, or ever ex-

pect to witness again.” This is a fine

specimen of the official reports from the

greatest field for Christian effort our labor-

ers were ever blessed with! That the

Spirit of God is visiting the army in a

most wonderful and glorious manner we

try how very sure; but where?

THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864.

The number published by Adjutant General Gaylord.

The quota to be raised.

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY HUMPHREY & CO.,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, January 30th, 1864.
There have been no receipts of produce for the past few days, and our quotations remain unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra milling spring \$1.00 a bushel; ship-

ping grades \$1.00 a bushel; rejected \$0.90 a bushel.

RYE—Quintal \$0.90; bushel \$0.75 pounds.

OATS—Active at \$1.00.

HARLEY—Choices samples \$1.12 a bushel for 50 pounds;

common to fair quality \$0.95 a bushel.

CORN—Shelled, 4 bushels at 70¢ a bushel; ear do, 64¢ a bushel.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand at \$1.00 a bushel for 40 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS—Range at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Leight to extra heavy.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy average at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

DRAMS—Prime white \$1.00 a bushel; mixed lots \$1.25 a bushel.

POTATOES—Choice Neshannock and Peach Blows 60¢ a bushel; common 50¢ a bushel.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll at 20¢ a pound.

EGGS—Fresh at 20¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 65¢ a bushel. Chickens 65¢ each per pound.

HIDES—Green 75¢ a bushel; dry 12¢ a bushel.

SILK—PLATES—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR—At retail \$2.75 per hundred.

WOOL—Ranges at 60¢ a bushel for unshaved.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 50¢ a bushel.

MACHINISTS.

BADGER!

1862! 1863! 1864!

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

THE

BADGER DRILL!

HERETOFORE KNOWN AS

THE JESSUP DRILL!

AS MADE BY

R. J. RICHARDSON,

is now vastly improved, and will hereafter be called the **BADGER**. The Badger possesses all the good qualities of old drills, and many valuable improvements.

The feed or principle of the new Drill is the same as the old, but the working arrangement is quite different, and will be compared with the best.

The workmanship is also much better than the old Drill. We will not claim that the Badger is better made than other Drills, but will say that it is made by expert workmen, under my own supervision, and am willing that it should be compared with the best Drill made.

The frames are made of summer seasoned white oak, from the forests of Indiana. The bolts and rods are fitted each from Jefferson County. The habs and other steel parts are made of the best quality of steel, and are made by James Harris & Co. The various sizes of wrought iron are from numerous rolling mills of Pittsburgh.

THE POINTS ARE CAST STEEL,

from the celebrated Sheffield works of Singer, Nicoll & Co. The points are from the Ohio State Prison, located at Columbus, Ohio. The points are of dry white oak, and are made of the best quality of steel, and are made by Wm. Fredricks, Germany. No pains have been spared to obtain the best material—the workmanship will show for itself.

To those who know the old Drill, it is only necessary to say that the Badger is far superior. To those who are not acquainted with the old Drill, we would say that the Badger Drill is more accurate in its feeding than any other drill introduced.

That it is lighter draft and easier for the team than any Drill yet introduced into this market.

That it will distribute any kind of grain grown in this region. That it will

Plant Corn in Rows or in Hills!

Any distance apart, from three to six feet.

That the Badger is warranted to perform, in a good and workmanlike manner, all that is required of any Drill, but if it does not perform, it can be returned to the manufacturer, and all damage will be paid to the purchaser.

In consequence of the large advance in cost of all kinds of material, the Badger must be sold at advanced prices over last year.

Prices of the Badger for 1864:

9 Tooth Drill.....\$11 11 Tooth Drill.....\$18

10 Tooth Drill.....\$10 12 Tooth Drill.....\$16

Five dollars added for Grass Seed. Four horse Drills will be made to order on short notice.

Price of 14th tooth Drill and Sodder, \$125.

CALL AND SEE THE BADGER DRILL,

At Richardson's Hardware Store, Main St., Janesville. R. J. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer.

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILED BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, of their Emigration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and Valuable Publications!

Just Received at

SUTHERLAND'S.

December 30th, 1863.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

MISS REYNOLDS

Has received her Fall and Winter stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

To which she invites the attention of the public. The stock is the largest and best she has ever received, and having been bought low will be sold low. To the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

which has the reputation of being the best in the city, she has attached

A WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT!

and will sell to retail dealers on the most favorable terms.

An examination of her goods and her work is solicit-

ed in the confident belief that she can sell purchasers and customers better than any other shop in Janesville.

Store at the west end of the bridge, opposite the Big Mill.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye. Try it.

For sale at the sign of the Gokey Mortan, Main St., Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

FOUND IT AT LAST!—SAV ONE

quarter of the wood or coal you burn by using

HUBBARD'S PATENT DAMPER

that is adapted to the drift of any stove.

The subscribers will call upon the citizens of Janes-

ville and Rock county, and put in one of these dampers, and if in a fair trial it does not convince the par-

ties that one quarter of the wood used is ordinary stove wood, the subscriber will make a full refund.

The above dampers can be found at all the hardware stores in the city.

WILLIAM ROOTH.

Janesville, Jan. 22, 1864. J. D. Lawdawf.

LOST—Or left at Ecotvile, at the

house of E. A. Foot, Mr. Norton, or G. Criss, on

the 23d inst. PROF. H. J. TURNER

will meet his class at the usual hour to-morrow,

at his recitation room in Pease's Block.

Janesville, Jan. 20, 1864. J. D. Lawdawf.

NOTICE—PROF. H. J. TURNER

will meet his class at the usual hour to-morrow,

at his recitation room in Pease's Block.

Janesville, Jan. 20, 1864. J. D. Lawdawf.

WITNESS—P. COLE,

MD, Homeopathist and Surgeon.

Office at 10th & Main Streets. Residence, two doors

south of the Episcopal Church.

L. J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office

and residence corner of Academy and Main Streets.

M. E. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Rockman &

Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janes-

ville, W. C. COLWELL.

KNOLTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at

Law, Hyatt & Myers Block, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

J. F. KNOX, Attorney at Law, Hyatt & Myers Block, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at

Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

W. H. CRITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopathist and Sur-

geon, office and residence, Academy st.,

one-half mile northwest of Milwaukee bridge depot.

J. D. LAWDAWF, Attorney at Law, office in Lappin's block, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

ELDERIDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Com-

sitors at Law, office in Jackson & Smith's block,

Rooms No. 3 and 4, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

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SANFORD A. HUDSON, Attorney and Coun-

selor at Law, office in Empire block, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

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MERRILL & COMSTOCK, Attorneys at

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C. H. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, office in Lappin's block, Janesville, W. C. COLWELL.

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COMMERCIAL.

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JANESVILLE, January 20th, 1864.
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We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra million spring \$10.00 per bushel, and
ping grades \$10.00 to 12.50; wheat \$8.00 to 12.50.

RYE—Quint at 20¢ per pound.

OATS—Extra at 20¢.

BARLEY—Choice samples \$1.12 to 1.16 for 50 pounds;

common to fair quality \$1.00 to 1.05.

CORN—Shelled, 20¢ to 25¢ per bushel, ear do, 54¢ to 62¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand at \$1.00 to 1.30 per
40 pounds.

DRESSED HOOS—Range at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100 lb.

Light to extra heavy.

DRESSED HOOS—Heavy averages at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per
100 lb.; light do \$1.50.

BEANS—Prime white \$2.00 to \$2.25; mixed lots \$1.25
to 1.75.

POTATOES—Choice Neenahcooks and Peach Blows
\$6.00; common 30¢ to 40¢.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll at 20¢ to 25¢.

EGGS—Fresh at 20¢ per dozen.

BUTTERFLY—Turkeys broasted, \$1.00 each. Chickens 65¢
do per pound.

HIDES—Green 75¢ to 90¢ dry 12¢ to 14¢.

SHEEP SKIN—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

FLOUR—Spring or fall at 70¢ per hundred.

WOOL—Rams at 60¢ to 75¢; ½ lb. of milled wool.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 50¢ to 75¢.

MACHINISTS.

BADGER!

1862! 1863! 1864!

GOOD! BETTER! BEST!

THE

BADGER DRILL!

HIRETOFORM KNOWN AS

THE JESSUP DRILL!!

AS MADE BY

R. J. RICHARDSON,

is now vastly improved, and will hereafter be called the BADGER. The Badger possesses all the good qualities of the old drill, and many valuable improvements.

The feeding principle of the new Drill is the same as the old, but the mechanical arrangement is quite different, and much improved.

The workmanship is also much better than the old Drill. We will not claim that the Badger is better made than other Drills, but will say that it is made by experienced workmen, under my own supervision, and believe that it should be compared with the best Drill made.

The frames are made of summer seasoned white ash, from the forests of Indiana. The poles and rods are dried ash from Jefferson county. The hubs, and other castings, are from the reliable Rock River Iron Works of James Harris & Co. The various sizes of wrought iron are from numerous rolling mills of Pittsburgh.

THE POINTS ARE CAST STEEL,

from the celebrated Sheffield works of Singer, Nimick & Co. The blades are from the Ohio State Prison, located at Columbus, Ohio. The spokes are of dry white oak, from Northern Wisconsin. The chains are from Wm. Fricke, Germany. No pains have been spared to make the best material the workmanship will allow for itself.

To those who know the old Drill it is only necessary to say that the Badger is like honey to butter. Those who are not acquainted with the old Drill, we would say that the new Drill is more accurate in its feeding than any other drill introduced.

That it is lighter draft and easier for the team than any Drill yet introduced into this market.

That it will cultivate any kind of grain grown in this region. That it will

Plant Corn in Rows or in Hills!

Any distance apart, from three to six feet.

That the Badger is warranted to perform, in a good and workmanlike manner, all that is required of any Drill. It, on trial, it does not perform, it can be returned to the manufacturer, and all damage will be paid to the purchaser.

In consequence of the large advance in cost of all kinds of material, the Badger must be sold at a general price over last year.

Dr. Tylor's Local Anesthesia.

He has taken this point for all who desire it. A small piece of cotton with this will put around the neck of the foot soon removes all sensibility in the part. It is not dangerous under any circumstances.

Office Over McKee's Clothing Store.

Residence corner of Main and North Second street, Janesville.

CALL AND SEE THE BADGER DRILL,

At Richardson's Hardware Store, Main St., Janesville.

R. J. RICHARDSON,
Manufacturer.

THE KEY NOTE!

BY WM. B. BRADBURY.

PARLOR LUTE!

COMPILED BY HILL HIGGINS.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop!

Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company, at their Emigration to New England, 1630.

BY ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Together with a great variety of other new and valuable publications!

Just Received at

December 30th, 1863.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY.

MISS REYNOLDS

Has received her Fall and Winter stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

To which she invites the attention of all.

The largest and best she has ever received, and having been bought low will be sold low.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,

Which has the reputation of being the best in the city, she has attached

A. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT!

and will sell to retail dealers on the most favorable terms.

An examination of her goods and her work will satisfy all who consider her to be the equal of any other manufacturer.

Start at the west end of the bridge, opposite the Big Mill.

JOHN GRIBBLETT.

FOUND IT AT LAST!—Save one

quarter of the wood or coal you burn by taking

HUBBARD'S PATENT DAMPER

which is adapted to the draft of any stove.

The authorities will call upon the citizens of Janesville and surrounding towns to do their duty, and to see that one child is not denied the privilege of education.

The above damper can be found at all the hardware stores in the city.

JOHN GRIBBLETT.

LOST—Or left at Froville, at the house of E. A. FORD, No. 6, Green Street, for a pair of GLOVE, marked R. Wood. The gloves will please have it at Wood's Liverty Stable, in Janesville, May 15th, 1863.

NOTICE—PROF. H. J. TURNER

will meet his class at the usual hour tomorrow, at his lecture room in Pease's Block, Janesville, Jan. 22, 1864.

R. WOOD.

janedavis.

TONIC EXPRESS—PASSENGERS

for Boston, Rockton, Rosco, Belvidere and

also Chicago on the Guelph and Chicago Union Railroad, can leave Janesville by this route at 5 o'clock a.m., and connect at Ation with trains for all the points, also Leaven Ation for Milwaukee at 3 p.m., on the arrival of trains from the city.

J. H. POWERS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under the Central Hotel, Main Street, Ation.

TONIC SEED FOR SALE—

The subscriber has for sale a pure article of pure

Commercial TOBACCO SEED, of the quality best adapt-

ed to the climate, at its regular price of 25¢ per lb.

For sale at the Signs of the Golden Mortar, Main Street.

J. H. LOVERHILL.

BUSSARD'S BUSINESS CARDS.

S. P. COLE, M. D., Homeopathic and Surgeon.

Office at Heale's Hotel, Residence, 164 South

south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office

residence corner of Academy and Wall streets.

W. D. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Janesville & Smith's Block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

W. D. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Janesville & Smith's Block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

KNOXTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at Law, 3rd Floor, Pease's Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, 3rd Floor, Pease's Block, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Hotel, Janesville, Wis.

and 16th Street.

EDWARD & PLASED, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in Janesville & Smith's Block, Room No. 3, and 16th Street, Janesville, Wis.

D. A. CHALMERS, J. H. REED.

W. D. CRITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopath-

ic Physician, Office and Residence, Academy at

a few rods northwest of Milwaukee, freight depot.

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